December 31st Data Results

		.043 ug/cu.m	4.3 ppm (ng/cu.m) ppm	total PCB reported by lab	total air volume collected
Malibu Middle-High School Indoor Air Sampling Results					
Sample ID	**Room/window**	**Conc. (ug/cu.m)**	**Concentration**	**Total PCB (pg)**	**Total Volume (L)**
A1	3/open	0.0102	10.2250	97,700	9555
A2	17/closed	0.0074	7.4307	71000	9555
A3	16/open	0.0141	14.1287	135000	9555
A4	4/open	0.0039	3.9142	37400	9555
A5	6/closed	0.0055	5.5259	52800	9555
A6A	10/open	0.0029	2.9199	27900	9555
A6B	10/open	0.0029	2.9409	28100	9555
A7	14/closed	0.0102	10.1622	97100	9555
A8	7/open	0.0089	8.9313	81400	9114
A9	303/closed	0.0182	18.2104	174000	9555
A10	302/closed	0.0400	39.9791	382000	9555
A11	outside	0.0012	1.2289	11200	9114
A12	gym office	0.0967	96.7033	924000	9555
A13	8224-014-SA			337	0
A14	8224-015-SA			42.2	0

	EPA Reginal Screening Levels (RSL) Cancer Risk - Total PCBs Air- May 2013				
		Industrial (ug/cu.m)	Industrial (ng/cu.m)	**Residential (ng/cu.m)**	**Residential (ug/cu.m)**
1 in 1 million	**High Risk**	0.021	21	4.3	0.0043
	Low Risk	0.12	120	24	0.024
	Lowest Risk	0.61	610	120	0.12

Public Health Levels for PCBs in Indoor School Air

Assuming a background scenario of no significant PCB contamination in building materials and average exposure from other sources, these concentrations should keep total exposure below the reference dose of 20 ng PCB/kg-day.

Ages	**shold Conc. (ug/cu**	**ncentration (ng/cu.m)**
1 to 3	0.07	70
3 to 6	0.1	100
6 to 12	0.3	300
12 to 15	0.45	450
15 to 18	0.6	600
19+	0.45	450

Public Health Levels for PCBs in Indoor School Air
http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/caulk/health_levl.htm

School sources of PCBs that were considered include school indoor and outdoor air, indoor dust, and nearby outside soils. In calculating these public health levels for indoor air in schools, EPA assumed that the PCB concentrations in dusts and soils in and around schools were the same as in average homes or other buildings without elevated PCBs. EPA also assumed an 8-hour school day for adults and children less than 3 years old, and a 6.5 hour school for all other children. EPA also assumed children would be in school 180 days per year. Using estimates of exposure for sources except indoor air in schools, EPA

calculated the school indoor air PCB concentration that would result in a total exposure equal to the reference dose. These calculated indoor air concentrations are the air concentration values provided in the table below.

EPA recommends that the concentrations of PCBs in indoor air be kept as low as is reasonably achievable and that total PCB exposure be kept below the reference dose level. The concentration values provided in the table below are based upon average situations. Spending less time in schools would decrease school exposure and cause the values to be higher. Spending more time in schools would have the opposite effect and would decrease the values. PCB concentrations in outdoor soils, indoor dusts, or indoor surfaces greater than those in background, non-school environments would suggest that exposure sources other than air in schools increase total exposure and, therefore, would decrease these air concentration values.

Building owners and school administrators wishing to make similar calculations based on their own specific circumstances should contact their regional PCB coordinator.

Public Health Levels of PCBs in School Indoor Air (ng/m3)

Assuming a background scenario of no significant PCB contamination in building materials and average exposure from other sources, these concentrations should keep total exposure below the reference dose of 20 ng PCB/kg-day.

(chart)